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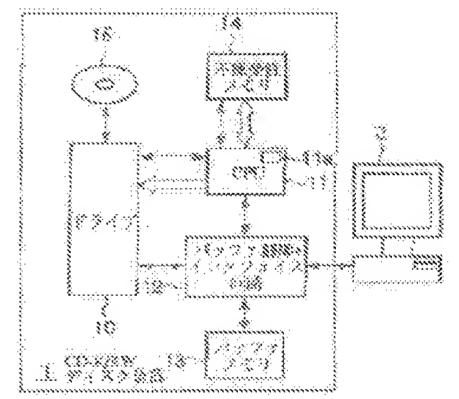
(72)Inventor: NISHINOMIYA MASANOBU

(54) OPTICAL DISK RECORDING DEVICE AND IMPARTING METHOD OF DEVICE IDENTIFYING INFORMATION TO ITS DEVICE

#### (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO SE SOLVED: To record the device klentifying information dispensing with complicated management at the time of niamufactors without using a particular device in the manufacturing process of an eptical disk recording device:

SOLUTION: A CPU IT of a CD-R/RW disk device if records data for an optical disk 15 based on the instruction from a host computer 2, determines random numbers generated by a random number generating out-The to be a recorder specific number, stores a RID code: (a particular code being intrinsic to every device as the identifying information of an optical disk recording device for specifying the optical disk device illegally recording deta in an optical disk from the point of view of protecting the copyright) in a non-volatile memory 14, after recording the data in the optical disk 15 based on the instruction from the host computer 2, the OPU reads put the RID code from the non-volatile memory 14 and writes it in the optical disk 15 by a drive 10.



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(73) #3800008747

相关的性力

(22) HWE

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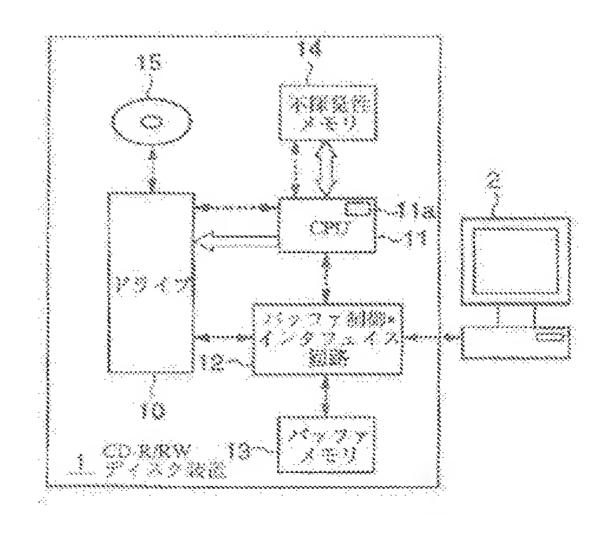
#### D.D.--14

(76)代期人 非班上 大狮 数

#### (64) (無明の各称) - 光ディスク記録集像と光ディスク記録集態に対する集単鑑男権機の付拝方法

#### (67) (3838)

【ののでの】 CD-R/RWディスク製製(のCFU ままは、本本トコンピュータとからの初かにあつとて大 ディスクトのに対するダータの製造を行なうとおに、後 数数数数をおして大変し、そのレルークの名談を伝 なっくともロカードを不満を含まれまりますに製造して、 ホストコンピュータとからの後によって方でイスクト りにゲークを記録するとき、そのダータの製造してデライブ まるによって変更するとき、そのダータの製造してデライブ まるによって変更するとき、そのダータの製造してデライブ まるによって変更するとき、そのダータの製造してデライブ



#### [mmmaamm]

第2条業務の事業を開始させ、各額条件による所定 動作を行なり等に再返れるを生まるのはまの事業を発達 とせ、対象の特にあるれた数数を数数数の情報としては まする事業であることを作のとするまディスク数数数 第2

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- 職能等度総律が、事態数人気に発信に行なれれたディス ラ神人物作であることを整節とする文ディメク記録法 - 第2

(MARTS) MARTINET OF THE PARTICLE OF

新文本の選集に中国のサイスを表現とする文字イスを記しても 中央の選集に中国のサイスを表現とする文字イスを記しても 毎集業に

(前本年7) サディスクにデータを影響するカティスクに対象が クな時間は対象を創設大ディスク記録が開める意識が信息 として創設大ディスク記録が加に付きすることを特徴と するカティスク記録がに対する場合のでは与力 数。

 学生物像を行列することを経過させる光学での文章機能 個に対する機能機能機能の結構方法。

(WWO)WWOOM)

100011

【米野の集する最初の形】この制制は、CD-R、CD --な必要の大がイスタなが、クセに出するCD-などな Vが開発の大き、スタの発制器と、その光をイスタでは 機器に対する機器機能性ののなりには関する。

[00002]

「100031 まして、CD-R/RV物類の光ディスクに総数数はおいても、関係機能を発布を表示しません。 がは対してデータを不正にのおした光ティネクを機能を を検定するために、もの光ディスクに発表器の検証の対 機能として複数的に対する特別の一下を記録する方式が 提案されている。

【1000年】是6個個學一下計「我主的如一等」是學樣 如子和學、數數學學業の第一等的是為學不不不可能與認為 和說是會、不可能可以是有為認識之類的之一等 这樣一句,不學歷の第一位使用名的表現不不可能的關係 を教育者の工具により、不管中華一等の關係、及如不能 即是一點正式和數正是含是有多元的で表表。

(2) PA-72 MM2-7 (TYPO COOS) HIA, IS (UL), SSY 2009-70, IO. I T (UL), SAY2 209-9)

【のののも】上記11~112のデータを表ディスク上のデブローをお客にはデータを17の一部に認定し、その解放を終生することによって、製造物、機能、及び終業を含むとができる。そして、上記を始めるです。 と認識ロードは表現の制器に関ビデータが付金されても あいが、トローダ展布をおは認識をに対する影響を行る しなければならかい。

【5007】そこでは本は、光ティスク的機能機の機能 例に、その影響に抑制支は貼出されたラベルよのレリア 外帯等を開み取り、そのシリアの影響に基づく機能機能 機能を内部のメモサに書き込み、文ディスク部級装飾は メ条りから設置総制機器を施み取って表ディスクに影響 していた。

#### 100081

【発酵が解除しようとする認識】しかじながら、上記したように、光ディスク記録無能上のシリアル番号を終み 扱り、そのシリアル番号に基づく機器識別情報を有談器 が対抗のメセリに記録するには、製造主視に指示な法質 の必要になり、製造物の製態も機様になるという問題が あった。

【00000】例をは、光ディスク影像製器のブリント的 粉巻像(POB)上のメモリに装置機関情報として製器 のシソフル事のをおき込むと、装置上に貼付されたとり アル参考と一致ませるためには、最終工機で書き込むよ うにしなければならず、また、食業を施した場合には明 シリアル参号が一致しなくなる恐れらする。

《0010》 この服例は主配の表に鑑みてなおれたものであり、製造工程で対象な影響を使用をす、製造科学の 輸入管理が主要な影響機関部署を記録できるようにする ことを目的とする。

#### 100111

138数を多数するための手段とこの影響は主影の影響を が成するため、カストのただがであって光ディスクに対す なゲータの影響を行なうます。スク影響を確認をいて 現場を発生させる最大な生態を表し、その手段はよって発 多されたは多を多数数数の数別情報としてが文する場象 観測機能はますると、その手段によって多まされた影像 最別情報を主張光光。スクドを終する装置は知道報酬は 事業を設けたものである。

【0012】また。上記芸術部別報報係が手限を、意思 投入と共に上記道数器生物の直数の発生を開始させ、 外部操作による研究動作を行なう時に上記制器発生手段 の記数の発生を停止させ、その停止時に得られた高級な 数器器別情報として決定する手機にするとませ。

【10013】まらに、上記が定期事が、電源投入後に発 制な行為われたディスタ格出動作にするとより。あるい は、上記別定動作を、電源製入板に繋切に行なわれたデ ロスタ挿入助性にするとよい。

【10015】また。大学イングにグークを創録するのグ イベク部線数数の数値構図は数面機の表面機関的を定 め、その部件的特別と上記のディングの結構的などであたディ との影響をして上記をディングに対象数にはデナる光学イ スク記録を開口対する数面機関指揮の付き方法も提供する。さらは、上記を微数別指揮に上記がディスク記録数 後の数値機関区は複数機関を示す情報を付加するとなお 2.00。

【5015】この発明の需求等をの光ディスク影響装置の 10 は、加熱を発生させ、その発生された影響を自然装置の 最近情報として決定し、その決定された協議議が構造を 光ディスクに影響するので、光ディスク影響機能が多ら の発揮が開催性を放出して、ガースを記録する光ディスク 人に影響するので、観点工程で特殊な機能を使用せず、 を放射の影響な響度な不悪な装置機能に関策を記録するこ とができる。

100171まな、この業別の創業項タの大学とおりで 株技術は、信息技入と共びおおの知识を開始させ、体施 株性による所定動作を行なり物に創業の発生を停止さ 20 ま、その後出物に得られた複数を製業機関情報として快 まするので、装置課題情報のランダム他を施売にするこ とができる。

「DOOTS」をおけ、この発売の指示視さの形式を含め 記録影響は、電源器入器に最初に行なわれたディネの様 出動物物に高級の発生を体出させるがで、発用者による ディスクのインエタル操作というでは特なタイミングで よって数数減効能器を含ますることができる。

【0019】からにまた、この発明の誘導機士の先ディスタ記録接続は、電源以入後に最初に行なわれたディスタオ入験作時に影像の発生を停止させるので、被照常によるディニナの併入機作という不定規なタイミングによって振騰機能機能を発生することができる。

「10020」また、この実際の構業等の光ディスクに 最高度は、データ通信の体に接続したホストニンピルー タによって発生された実験関係等を数据し、その取得し た実時間情報を開発装置の基準等が構造して認識し での装置が開発を表ディスクに対象するので、その数 度無数によって表別数別機能を表定するような単純な為 理を終現することができる。

100211 862、10%例の動物展出の光ディベク 記念複数は、自然素素が開発を記憶する技能を、意識 機能体を制御する中央の事件に心臓させなので、影像 機能情報の格別先を外部から影響し続くすることがで き、装置温度的単心下正に変更されたいようにすること ができる。

【9022】また。この発明の請求明7の光ディスク記録機器に対する基礎器別情報の付与方法は、光ディスクにデータを記録する光ディスクに発展器の製造物文は後面的の実践開催報を求め、その実践的情報を光ディスク記録器器の基準器部の製造物で表として光ディスク記録器器に付

サイスので、光ディスク製物は銀に対して、製造工程で 単級な出版を発現せて、製造物の影響な製剤が不要なは 製<mark>製物物</mark>機能を行うすることができる。

#### 100241

【米的の実施の影響】以下、このが対の形態の影響を開 動に基本では各体的に影響する。割1は、この影響の一 来像形態であるCDード/ボヤディスク製造の構造を示 まプロック形である。製作の影響は各域構成各域的の制 製の製料を、大学信息が表現まである。来影響を ままにはドリンードの製料を作れてあるか。

「のかえて」また、本ストコンピュータスからがられる ゲークンが多数を使ってンクフェイスの数13を介してインファスをリ13に一旦的える。その後、インファイスの マファスをリ13に一旦的える。その後、インファのの ・インタフェイスの第12によってペップァスをリ13 に格がされたデータを終み出してドライブ10~近り、 ドライブ10によってボディスク15の形成の記録報告 に数を込む。

「10023」をおに、CTULLは、単数形を削したで数をした。 で数をした数数にあったことをPROMので移列的であるをした。 にあわし、変がイスケーのに対してそのをLDマードを におからの類を行かり、このRLDマードは製力をサード。 が、数数マード、レマーグ制を数からなり、製造をデートとは数カードは予める機をはままりままままままままま。

1002919206. RF7X/15CB1D=-P RESTERNABLESCE, LECTULIZAD RESILES. BECKEROLAUSEEDE, E の多数によって来るされたのかとも終業機の無対的がお これをでする機能機能が必要を与り、 数に計ります。ドライフまり、不解発性メモリまるが、 設置総計権機能を呼吸によって決定された場合総の物理 を必ずイスのにおける機能機能機能を持め機能を 素をする

「「かりうり」また、上記後職職の事業の企業を表示して、 要素を入る時に上記録を発生させ、かりのよりに得られたは を表の意象の発生を発生させ、そののよりに得られたは の名の意識を発展させて確認するものによるとして、 らに、上記録を終めた、ディメターの記録を持定、総 がな人をに着切に行かわれたディスを提出的作に、ある いは、電影を入れた後のにおなわれたディスを提出的作に、ある いは、電影を入れた後のにおなわれたディスを提出的作に、ある

TOO211-5, #25-22E-988. OPU.
ROM. BUSAMSHAASTAARSILLA LoCKSEN. CO-R/NWF42ASSILLA MF42ASTATOF-20MMAOSKENEA.

2 【OOSO】表に、このCO-B/FS/FS/PRE I における光ディスクによりロードを影響する機能につ いて影響する。数をは、光ディスクに対するデータ影響 特にRIOコードを記念するとあの処理を思すフローディートである。

【0024】 スクラブカー器人でCPUはドライブの数 作を製料し、ドライブが大ブレルにおますナンディは 能力の変数を対象し、レディは数になったら、ステップを 一部人では気の変数を発出し、その様は時に得られた をトコーダ系を表示に対象し、その様は時に得られた 変わっておいる。 第3人を対応しておいまし、ステップ5~数人でを終 をして、そのではない。 第3人を対応しておいまし、ステップ5~数人でを終 をして、そのできない。

1 【00000】ステップを小能ルでパッツッ形像・イング フェイスは終金を入してかるとはおおして、多次も、本等ッ グスト他ルでかるトロンビュータから減られるデータを インファ製像・インタフェイスの影を含して一覧パラフ アメモリに参加し、バッファ製像・インタフェイスに終 を含してキライブへ認う、ドライフに乗ディスクへデー

- 【もりもも】ステップを一部ルゼCPUは本郷製作メモーリカルBID=--Pを組み出し、ステップを一部ルアド - ライブへなまむコードを送り、キライブによって集ディ N

AZOBETTEKION-TYWYDA, MESK TYS.

[0007] [0027] [0027] [0027] [000] [0

【のものの】したがって、たわール/ドツヤライが装置 か に対して製造工具で特殊な設備を発用して各級的の動物 機能を影響する必要が無くなり、製造機の装置等制能像 の連絡な変異なる等になる。

【0039】また、電源投入と共に影響の発生を開始 し、カストロンビュータからの各種機能によるデータ能 機能影響の発生を発生させ、その存ま物に得るれたは、 機能影響の開発視されておされるので、機能機能機能の ランダム機を複雑にすることができる。

100×01 株は、上部の外線において、お歌を主義を からがままての時間もは、歌歌の日からドライブがレデ マーグの音楽がが知識しているであるとから、とこ で、ドフィンがシアイ状態になったからはなの形式を終 歌し、歌歌に光ディネタのイグもクラボタンが押下され だとりにおからはを押しして取りりコードを必要する。 は、取りコードのランタル機を確認にあることができ る。

【の意味 1】 限3 は、光ゲータクの終めがはからたれ 1 ひ = 一下を影像すると多の影響を楽すフローティート である。この影響は、ステップト2 へ進んでCP はは気象 発入)に含れると、ステップト2 へ進んでCP はは気象 たら悪の影響による影像の影響を影響し、トライプに着 して影響を動作の影像を得るし、ドライブはネティタク の影響、光をシクアップのレーデスの意味、サーギのコ ラクセン等の影響を影響を影響する。

【りもも2】ステップ 1 3 小海人でもとはドライジの 動力を放送し、ドライブがボディスクに対するデータの 競技なび異生の可能な事業があてしたことをデナビディ 秋瀬からかを判断し、レディ教験になったら、ステップ 1 4 小海のでインエグ ドガクン 1 第 3 スクトのの情報が オントが異されたかあかを制能する。

【からする】ステップトルの物質でイジックトボタンが 製造れたら、ステップトらい個人でも他の先生と発生 し、その他は特に得られた動をショーダ脳等等等に検定 し、ステップトゥーが入りを得た信人できたがあるコード、機能が一下、ショーダ脳を得からなるをよりコード

 ップエカー機会ではネトコンピルークがお答られるデータをベッファ機能・インタブルイス機能をおして一切バーファックを見に整めなる。パンファ機能・インタブルイス 短期を含してとライブへ返り。ドライブはまディスター・データを開き込む。

TOOSSIATATOONEARCHUSTERMAA HUBBARDOONEERSABU, AFATCENTA TYATARIOSHIKKIOONEERSABA FYATAS.

【もりも5】系といは、窓際のNと井に組織物法を開発し、数額に光ゲインタが得入されたときに組織の報告を 発生して以上のニードを次案するようにしてもよい。

【10047】 間本は、次グイングの個人的なの意思した。 1004年 日本教育を含めの機能を選挙であった。 1004年 日本教育、アデスグロスである。 1004年 日本教育と、アデングロスを構みてCPUに関係 発生部の実験による意象の報告を開始し、ドライブに対 シスの機能が必要による意象の報告を開始し、ドライブに対 シスの機能が必要による意象の報告を開始し、ドライブに対 シスの機能が必要による意象の報告を開始し、ドライブに対 シスの機能が必要による意象の報告を開始し、ドライブに対 システン学の研究を表示し、ドライブに対

100×03 ステック2 4の対象で光ディスタが多入されたら、ステック2 5〜m20 CS 数位を主命をし、での金出機に終われた場合レニーダ級を参与に参加し、ステング2 0〜形20でが発生してよりに対路をコード。形で一下、レコーダ機を振うからなるですりに対路をコード。形がある。

【0051】ステップ39へ端んでCPUは各種発性メ モリからお 1 ロロードを添か出し、ステップ30へ進ん で8ライプへお10コードを終り、ドライブによって名 ディスクの形型ボリアになりロコードを終る込み、影響 を含まする。

「10052」このようにして、微微の形像に微物にイジ ニクトボケンが押されたとさか、後的に光ディスクが弾 入されたときに、現象の変化を停止し、そのとその値を シェーダ図を参考に挟定するので、イジェクトボタンの 押手を表示とされの製み製作というなの構成されている お異なら人の紹介用によってはも第七時間を決定するこ とができ、光ディフタに対するレコーダ開催業等をその 福度異ならせることができ、RID=一ドのラング本性 を構造にすることができる。

【0053】次に、この物別の能の実施を整めても一名
28 Vディスク製剤について表現する。 第5日につる物
の部の実施が整めてD・Rノドンディスク製剤の物がを
多を対し、その製剤を影響する。このCD・Rノドンデール
イスク製剤のCPUTJには無効果生物を設けてある。
で、ことはように対象ストロンでネータング製剤をイナー
2 8 によって製造された機関データを得て、その機関で
一クをレコーダ製剤を影響である。

100551 次に、工のでし、日子科やディスク場別1 における光ディスクに対するR FDコードの次のの形に かっての形する。例えば、このでし一R/RWディスク を第1の観点の参加工程におって、かっトロンビルー タカは物理したCDーR/RWディスク機能1の機能 時、実施限タイマフェで発生した特別データをそのCD 一R/RWディスク機能1のレコーダ機能を行とし、行 のレコーク部をあると知識をエードと機能コードとから、40 なるRIDコードを作成し、CDーR/RWディスク機 第1~後度する。

【1005円】では一枚が長米がデスクが楽しのだという。 1位、パックケ製像・イングスエイス影響したを含むた 水スキャンビルータスの窓時間タイヤストで発生された 製剤が一タは基づくなりはホードを取得すると、そのな でカルードを不識を含えながよるがよるに関係する。

TOOO を1 MODA、米の例グークに基づくれてロコードのフォーマットの一個を表す機のある。この以下ロコートには、生命のトレートをに対象する。数数タインを等

OMMARTHER, WOLLOWSKERSCHAM SWSMMTHER, MOOTTHIEFERSCH SOOFFIETHERSCHESTHERMER BOOTTHES.

110

「10日の日」でのようにして、本米トロンビュータを形して、10日の日子に対することができる。ことは「10日・日本のグラングを発生されないので、C ロードノをサイスク製器に対して、製造工程であれた。 製造を作って、製造中の企業を発生の製造を整備することができる。また、製造物を発生の製造をを発展する。 の一ドノに対するとの製造を対するに10日・ドルログランを発展した。 を含まるとのできる。また、製造物に対するに10日・ドルログランを表現に対するに10日・ドルログランをあまる。

TODER REAL EMOCD-RARWY (AARM LOUDED ROUNG) ARROND PROBLEM ARROND REDESTRUCTURED ROUNG ARROND ARROND

IOUSSINER, CPUSTZOR, WWWONE SKOLEWELL FRAZIOWELTH BURGOWNANEL, FRAZIOWEZAZA SOME, RESZYSZOV-FROME, FSZY SSAZWONNUMENTS.

1000年1日では10万分のはドライブ10の総件を総 後し、ドライブ10の大ディスク150対するデータの 200次の再生が可能なレディ状態になったら、低級の発 生を作れた。その存出時に持ちわた他をレニーが開発機 一分に次正し、石機を住とせず21に接近後に一下、機能 ニード、レニーが出力を多からなるを105年上下を終め する。

シタフェイス開発するたかしてドライブルの小部の。ド ライブ主の検索ボイスを主な小が一を表徴を込む。

TOUGHT TEXT, CPUMP TOUR PROBLETS

ZIMBRIDGH FRESHUL, FRANTONER

DGH FRESH, FRANTON-FRESHUL.

ORDESTER TEXT DON-FRESHUL.

TOBBY: CONTRACT REDUCES SOFTENSION SOFTENSIO

#### 100881

「「他ののの事」の上記句してかたように、この参照によるがアイスク製造業となど、人の記録技術に対する場合 関係でいるのは多分数によれば、製造工作では終な場際 を開発することができる。

(mg/m:calkeb-m/nwy/azamman

FAXAUMTOFERDMERRIDO-FEDMEN & Leongest volter by by b.c.

IMPLEATED TO THE FORM TO STATE OF THE STATE

「(D) 4 1 別 1 におした C D ードノドツザイスク製剤が炎 ディスクの神入物に決定した R I D ニードを記録すると その効果を示すフローディートである。

- (185) identications (1860) identification (1867). - Xammunication and the companies of the companies (1860) identication (1860) identication (1860) identication

- 19871 この発揮の寄むに他の部施形像のCD…R/R 対学イヌク接触が誘張を発生である機能である。

#### 

ひょじか…R/BWデネスク参数

2 5 x x + 4 5 8 x - 9

REPRESENTATION TO STRATE

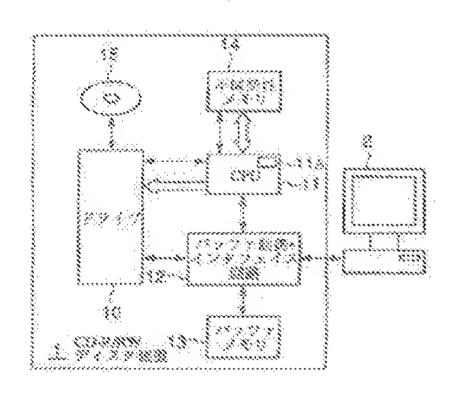
Procedulia Landania

- 第三キミンペックマ製鋼アイングフェイス開節

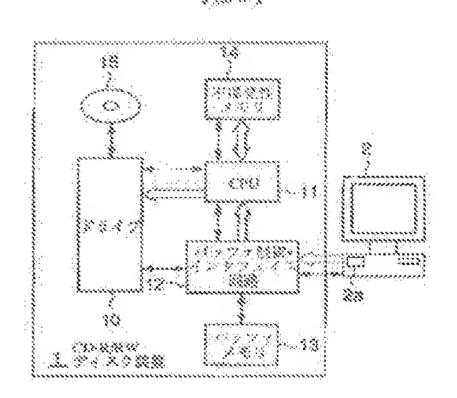
来25:26、2000万米金银铁、10.4、2000万米锡勒钱米锅头

18-27-22 80-090-9

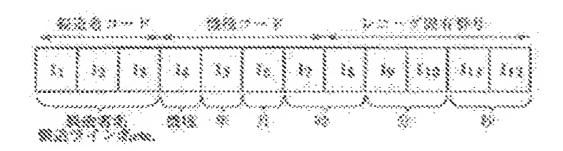
( | W | )

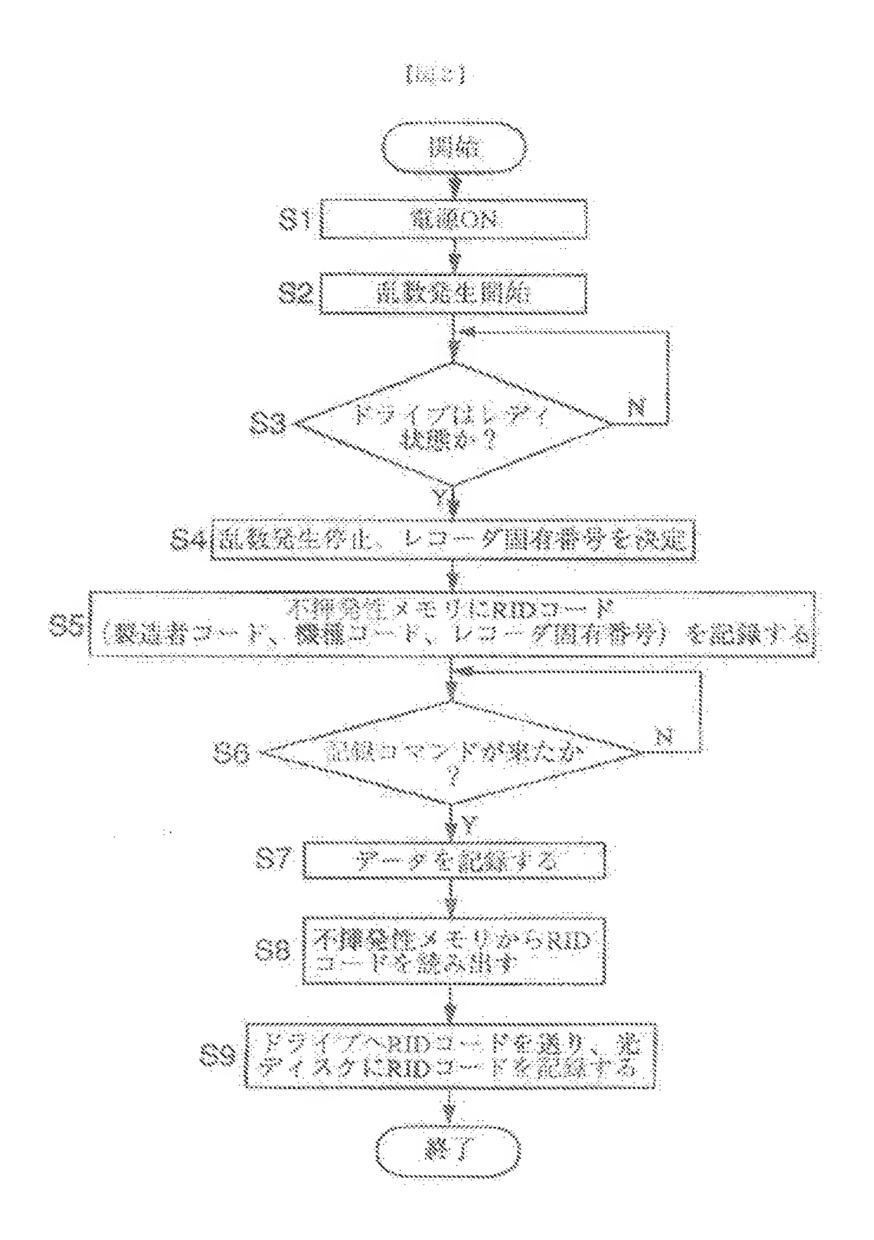


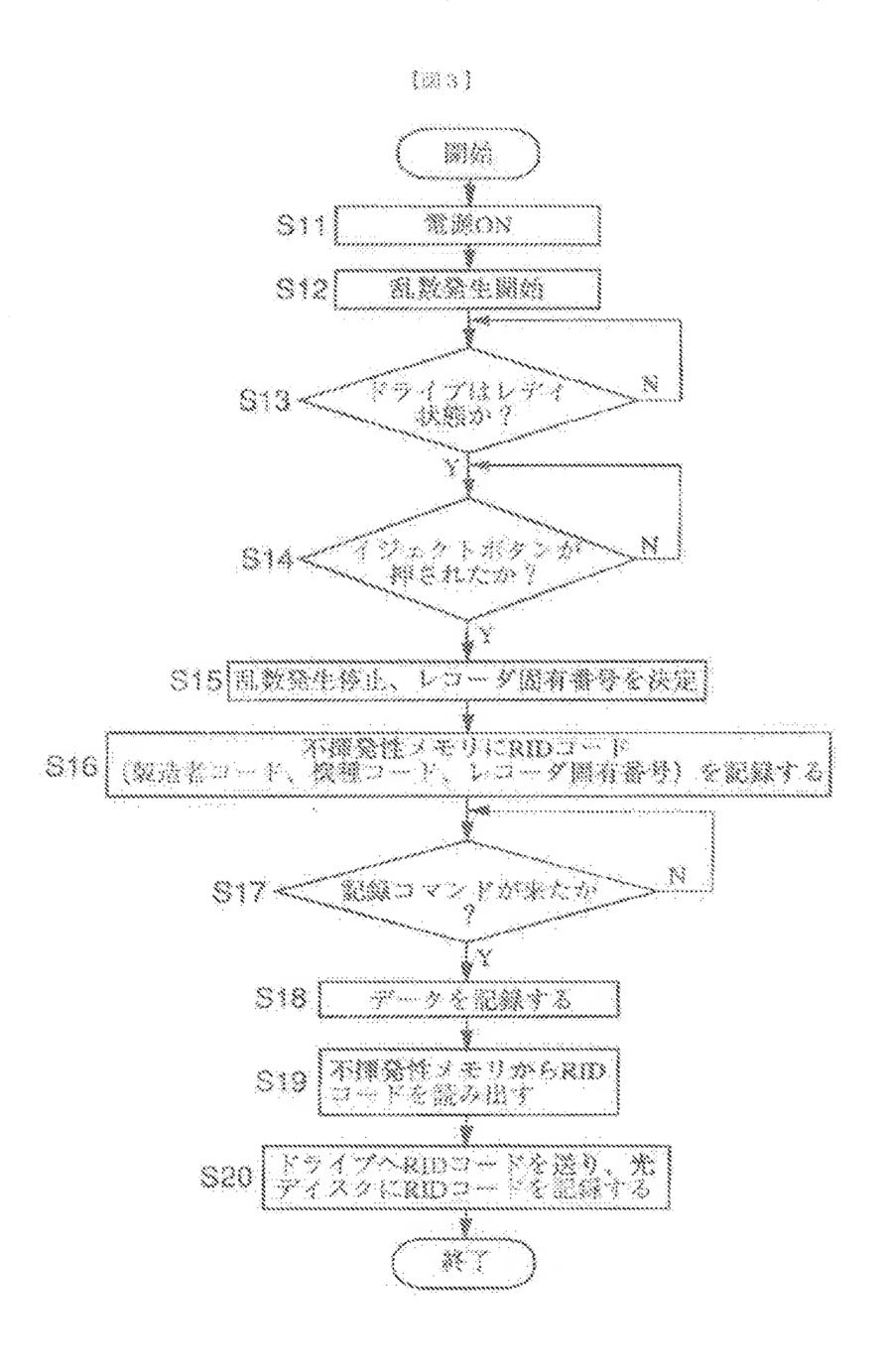
13363

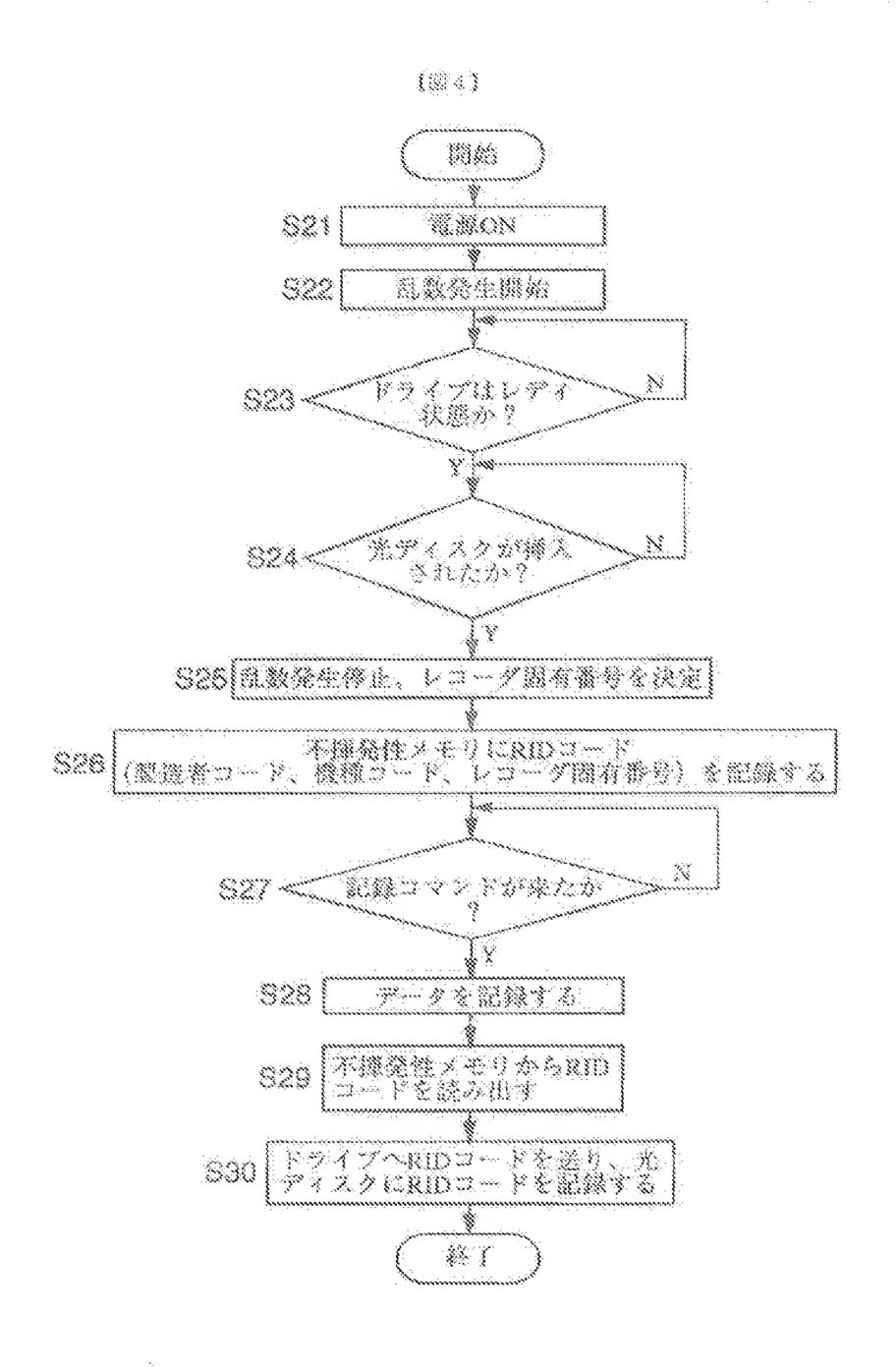


18861

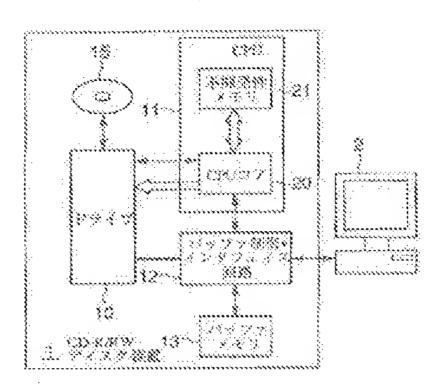








1007]



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## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number: 11-185383 (43)Date of publication of application: 09.07.1999

(51)Int.Cl. GIIB 20/10

G11B 7/00

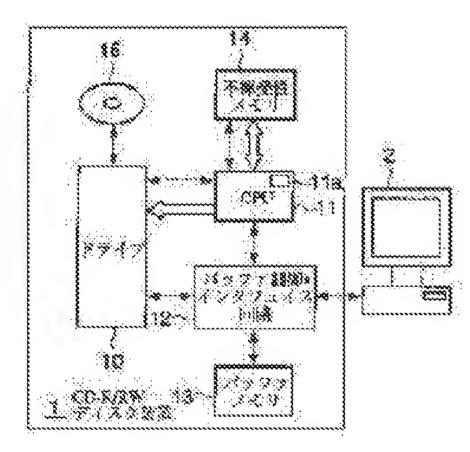
(21) Application number: 09-355372 (71) Applicant: RICOH CO LTD

(22) Date of filing: 24.12.1997 (72) Inventor: NISHINOMIYA MASANOBU

# (54) OPTICAL DISK RECORDING DEVICE AND IMPARTING METHOD OF DEVICE IDENTIFYING INFORMATION TO ITS DEVICE:

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To record the device identifying information dispensing with complicated management at the time of manufacture without using a particular device in the manufacturing process of an optical disk recording device, SOLUTION: A CPU 11 of a CD-R/RW disk device 1 records data for an optical disk 15 based on the instruction from a host computer 2, determines random numbers generated by a random number generating part I la to be a recorder specific number, stores a RID code (a particular code being intrinsic to every device as the identifying information of an optical disk recording device for specifying the optical disk device illegally recording data in an optical disk from the point of view of protecting the copyright) in a non-volatile memory 14, after recording the data in the optical disk 15 based on the instruction from the host computer 2, the CPU reads out the RID code from the non-volatile memory 14 and writes it in the optical disk 15 by a drive 10.



### \* NOTICES \*

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- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the grant method of device identification information for optical disk recording devices, such as CD-R / RW device which records data on optical discs, such as CD-R and CD-RW, and the optical disk recording device of those.
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]How to encipher that data cannot be unjustly used in recent years because of the copyright protection of the data recorded on the archive medium. (For example, refer to JP,9-54691,A) The device (for example, refer to the Patent Publication Heisei No. 500225 [ nine to ] gazette) which gives the peculiar information over the archive medium based on the noise of the reading signal from an archive medium is proposed.

[0003] And since the optical disk recording device which recorded data from a viewpoint of copyright protection unjustly to the optical disc is specified also in optical disk recording devices, such as CD-R / RW device. The method which records a peculiar special code for every device as device identification information of the optical disk recording device is proposed.

[0004] When the optical disc which this special code is called the "RID code" and copied illegally in the commercial scene is discovered. It is going to use for an illegal copy person's exposure, and illegal copy prevention by specifying the optical disk recording device used for the illegal copy based on the RID code recorded on the optical disc.

[0005] Three kinds of data in which a RID code is shown below are proposed.

- (1) Group 1: manufacturer code (Manufacturer Code) -- 11, 12, 13 (above, data of 6 bits each)
- (2) Group 2: model code (Type Code) 14, 15 (above, data of 6 bits each), 16, 17 (above, data of 4 bits each)
- (3) Group 3: recorder specific number equivalent to device identification information (Recorder Unique Number) 18, 19, 110, 111, 112 (above, data of 4 bits each)

[0006] A manufacturer, a model, and a device can be specified by recording the data of the above II-I12 on the sub-code on an optical disc, or a part of data area, and playing the portion. And although the data as two or more products with same above-mentioned manufacturer code and model code may be given, the recorder specific number must give a different number for every device.

[0007]Then, conventionally, at the time of manufacture of an optical disk recording device, the serial number on the label printed or stuck on the device was read, the device identification information based on the serial number was written in the internal memory, and the optical disk recording device read device identification information in the memory, and was recording it on the optical disc.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, as mentioned above, in order to have read the serial

number on an optical disk recording device and to have recorded the device identification information based on the serial number on the memory inside each device, the special device was needed for the manufacturing process, and there was a problem that the management at the time of manufacture also became complicated.

[0009]For example, if the serial number of a device is written in the memory on the printed circuit board (PCB) of an optical disk recording device as device identification information. In order to make it in agreement with the serial number stuck on the device, when it must be made to have to write in by a final process and fixes, there is also a possibility that both serial numbers may stop being in agreement. [0010]This invention is made in view of the above-mentioned point, and a special device is not used by a manufacturing process, but the complicated management at the time of manufacture aims at enabling it to record unnecessary device identification information.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem]In an optical disk recording device which connects a host computer and records data to an optical disc based on directions from that host computer in order that this invention may attain the above-mentioned purpose, A random number generation means to generate a random number, a device-identification-information determination means to determine a random number generated by the means as identification information of the device concerned, and a device-identification-information recording device that records device identification information determined by the means on the above-mentioned optical disc are established.

[0012] It is good to make a random number which was made to start generating of a random number of the above-mentioned random number generation means for the above-mentioned device-identification-information determination means with powering on, made suspend generating of a random number of the above-mentioned random number generation means when performing prescribed operation by external operation, and was obtained at the time of the stop into a means to determine as device identification information.

[0013]It is good to make the above-mentioned prescribed operation into disk discharging operation first performed after powering on. Or it is good to make the above-mentioned prescribed operation into disk insertion operation first performed after powering on.

[0014] In an optical disk recording device which connects a host computer and records data to an optical disc based on directions from the host computer. A real-time-information acquisition means which acquires real time information generated with the above-mentioned host computer. It is good to establish a device-identification-information inemory measure which memorizes real time information acquired by the means as device identification information of the device concerned, and a device-identification-information recording device which records device identification information memorized by the means on the above-mentioned optical disc. It is good to make the above-mentioned device-identification-information memory measure build in a central processing part which controls the whole device concerned.

[0015]Real time information at the time of manufacture of an optical disk recording device which records data on an optical disc, or an inspection is searched for, and a grant method of device identification information for an optical disk recording device which gives the real time information to the abovementioned optical disk recording device as device identification information of the above-mentioned optical disk recording device is also provided. In addition, it is good to add information which shows a factory place or an inspecting place of the above-mentioned optical disk recording device to the above-mentioned device identification information.

[0016] An optical disk recording device of claim I of this invention. Since a random number is generated, the generated random number is determined as identification information of the device concerned and the

determined device identification information is recorded on an optical disc. Since an optical disk recording device records on an optical disc which determines its device identification information and records data, a special device cannot be used by a manufacturing process, but device identification information which does not need complicated management at the time of manufacture can be recorded.

[0017]Since an optical disk recording device of claim 2 of this invention determines a random number which made suspend generating of a random number and was obtained at the time of that stop as device identification information when making generating of a random number start with powering on and performing prescribed operation by external operation, it can ensure random nature of device identification information.

[0018]Since an optical disk recording device of claim 3 of this invention stops generating of a random number at the time of disk discharging operation first performed after powering on, it can determine device identification information by irregular timing called ejection operation of a disk by a user. [0019]Since an optical disk recording device of claim 4 of this invention stops generating of a random number at the time of disk insertion operation first performed after powering on, it can determine device identification information by irregular timing called inserting operation of a disk by a user further again. [0020]An optical disk recording device of claim 5 of this invention, Since real time information generated with a host computer connected so that data communications were possible is acquired, the acquired real time information is memorized as device identification information of the device concerned and the device identification information is recorded on an optical disc. Complicated processing which determines device identification information with a random number each time is mitigable.

[0021]Since the whole device concerned was made to build in a central processing part to control, a storage location of device identification information can be made hard to recognize from the outside, and it can avoid changing device identification information unjustly in a function in which an optical disk recording device of claim 6 of this invention memorizes the above-mentioned device identification information.

[0022]A grant method of device identification information for an optical disk recording device of claim 7 of this invention. Since real time information at the time of manufacture of an optical disk recording device which records data on an optical disc, or an inspection is searched for and the real time information is given to an optical disk recording device as device identification information of an optical disk recording device, a special device cannot be used by a manufacturing process, but device identification information which does not need complicated management at the time of manufacture can be given.

[0023]A grant method of device identification information for an optical disk recording device of claim 8 of this invention. Since information which shows a factory place or an inspecting place of the above-mentioned optical disk recording device is added to the above-mentioned device identification information, when giving device identification information over an optical disk recording device simultaneously at two or more places, what gives the same device identification information can be prevented.

[0024]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, this embodiment of the invention is concretely described based on a drawing. <u>Drawing 1</u> is a block diagram showing the composition of the CD R/RW disk device which is one embodiment of this invention. The dashed line with an arrow in a figure shows a control flow between each part, the solid line with an arrow shows data flow, and the thick line with an arrow shows the flow of a RID code, respectively.

[0025] This CD R/RW disk device 1 is realized by the microcomputer, It connects with the host computer 2 so that data communications are possible, and based on the directions from the host computer 2, the

record and playback of data to the optical discs 15, such as CD-R in which \*\*\*\*\* is possible, and CD-RW in which rewriting record is possible, are performed.

[0026]At the time of regeneration of the data which CPU11 managed control of this whole device and was specified from the host computer 2. The appointed data is read in the optical disc 15 by the drive 10, Once storing in the buffer memory 13 via buffer control and the interface circuitry 12, the data stored in the buffer memory 13 is read, and it sends to the host computer 2. [0027]The data from the host computer 2 is once stored in the buffer memory 13 via buffer control and the interface circuitry 12 at the time of the recording processing of the data sent from the host computer 2. Then, the data stored in the buffer memory 13 by buffer control and the interface circuitry 12 is read, and it sends to the drive 10, and writes in the predetermined record section of the optical disc 15 by the drive 10.

[0028]CPU11 generates the RID code which is self-device identification information based on the random number by which it was generated in the random number generation part 11a, stores it in the nonvolatile memory 14, such as EEPROM, and also performs processing which records the RID code to the optical disc 15. This RID code consists of a manufacturer code, a model code, and a recorder specific number, a manufacturer code and a model code are beforehand stored in the nonvolatile memory 14, and CPU11 creates a recorder specific number itself.

[0029]Namely, in order to realize processing which records a RID code on the optical disc 15. The above-mentioned CPU11 and a random number generation means by which the random number generation part 11a generates a random number. The function of a device-identification-information determination means to determine the random number generated by the means as identification information of the device concerned is achieved. The function of a device-identification-information recording device in which the above-mentioned CPU11, the drive 10, and the nonvolatile memory 14 record the device identification information determined by the device-identification-information determination means on an optical disc is achieved.

[9030] It is good to make the random number which was made to start generating of the random number of the above-mentioned random number generation means with powering on, made suspend generating of the random number of the above-mentioned random number generation means as the above-mentioned device-identification-information determination means when performing prescribed operation by external operation, and was obtained at the time of the stop into a means to determine as device identification information. It is good to make the above-mentioned prescribed operation into the disk insertion operation first performed the disk discharging operation first performed after powering on, or after powering on at the time of the recording operation to a disk.

[0031]On the other hand, the microcomputer which consists of CPU, a ROM, RAM, etc. realizes, and the host computer 2 performs the record and playback of data to the optical disc by the CD R/RW disk device 1.

[0032]Next, the processing which records a RID code on the optical disc in this CD R/RW disk device 1 is explained. Drawing 2 is a flow chart which shows processing when recording a RID code at the time of the data recording over an optical disc.

[0033]If a power supply is turned ON (powering on) at Step (shown in a figure "S") 1, this processing, It progresses to Step 2, and CPU starts generating of the random number by the operation of a random number generation part, and points to the start of initializing operation to a drive, and a drive starts initializing operation, such as rotation of an optical disc, lighting of the laser beam of an optical pickup, and lock on of a servo.

[0034]Progress to Step 3, and CPU supervises operation of a drive and a drive judges whether it is a ready state which shows that preparation of data the record and renewable was completed. [ to an optical disc ]

If it will be in a ready state, the RID code which progresses to Step 4, suspends generating of a random number, determines the value obtained at the time of the stop as a recorder specific number, progresses to Step 5, and becomes nonvolatile memory from a manufacturer code, a model code, and a recorder specific number is stored.

[0035]It is judged whether it progressed to Step 6 and the record command of data came from the host computer via buffer control and an interface circuitry. If it comes, the data which progresses to Step 7 and is sent from a host computer will once be stored in a buffer memory via buffer control and an interface circuitry, it will send to a drive via buffer control and an interface circuitry, and a drive will write data in an optical disc.

[0036]Progressing to Step 8, CPU reads a RID code from nonvolatile memory, progresses to Step 9, sends a RID code to a drive, by drive, writes a RID code in the prescribed area of an optical disc, and ends processing.

[0037] Thus, this CD R/RW disk device 1. Generate a random number with the power supply ON, and the generated random number is determined as a recorder specific number, Since it memorizes with a manufacturer code and a model code as a RID code which is the identification information of a self-device and a RID code is also recorded on an optical disc at the time of the data recording to an optical disc, the identification information of a self-device can be determined itself and it can record on an optical disc. [0038] Therefore, the necessity of recording the identification information of each device by a manufacturing process to CD-R / RW drive device using a special device is lost, and complicated management of the device identification information at the time of manufacture becomes unnecessary. [0039] Generating of a random number is started with powering on, generating of a random number is stopped at the time of the data recording by the external operation from a host computer, and since the random number obtained at the time of the stop is determined as device identification information, random nature of device identification information can be ensured.

[0040]Next, in the above-mentioned processing, since it decides on the time t from a random number generation start to determination in approximately regulated time until a drive will be from the power supply ON in a ready state, it has a possibility that a recorder specific number may become the same value each time. Then, if generating of a random number is suspended and a RID code is determined when generating of a random number is continued and the eject button of an optical disc is first pushed even after the drive was in the ready state, random nature of a RID code can be ensured.

[0041]Drawing 3 is a flow chart which shows processing when recording the RID code determined at the time of discharge of an optical disc. If, as for this processing, a power supply is turned ON (powering on) at Step 11, will progress to Step 12 and CPU will start generating of the random number by the operation of a random number generation part. Pointing to the start of initializing operation to a drive, a drive starts initializing operation, such as rotation of an optical disc, lighting of the laser beam of an optical pickup, and lock on of a servo.

[0042]Progress to Step 13, and CPU supervises operation of a drive and a drive judges whether it is a ready state which shows that preparation of data the record and renewable was completed. [to an optical disc ] If it will be in a ready state, it will be judged whether it progressed to Step 14 and the eject button (instruction button of disk discharge) was pushed.

[0043]If an eject button is pushed by judgment of Step 14, will progress to Step 15 and generating of a random number will be suspended. The value obtained at the time of the stop is determined as a recorder specific number, and the RID code which progresses to Step 16 and becomes nonvolatile memory from a manufacturer code, a model code, and a recorder specific number is stored.

[0044] It is judged whether it progressed to Step 17 and the record command of data came from the host computer via buffer control and an interface circuitry, If it comes, the data which progresses to Step 18

and is sent from a host computer will once be stored in a buffer memory via buffer control and an interface circuitry, it will send to a drive via buffer control and an interface circuitry, and a drive will write data in an optical disc.

[0045]Progressing to Step 19, CPU reads a RID code from nonvolatile memory, progresses to Step 20, sends a RID code to a drive, by drive, writes a RID code in the prescribed area of an optical disc, and ends processing.

[0046]Or when a random number generation is started with the power supply ON and an optical disc is inserted first, generating of a random number is suspended and it may be made to determine a RID code. [0047]Drawing 4 is a flow chart which shows processing when recording the RID code determined at the time of insertion of an optical disc. If, as for this processing, a power supply is turned ON (powering on) at Step 21, will progress to Step 22 and CPU will start generating of the random number by the operation of a random number generation part, Pointing to the start of initializing operation to a drive, a drive starts initializing operation, such as rotation of an optical disc, lighting of the laser beam of an optical pickup, and lock on of a servo.

[0048]If it will progress to Step 23, it will judge whether it is a ready state which shows that CPU supervised operation of the drive and the preparation [ as opposed to an optical disc in a drive / of data / \*\*\*\* / record and playback ] completed it and it will be in a ready state, it will be judged whether it progressed to Step 24 and the optical disc was inserted.

[0049]If an optical disc is inserted by judgment of Step 24, the RID code which progresses to Step 25, suspends generating of a random number, determines the value obtained at the time of the stop as a recorder specific number, progresses to Step 26, and becomes nonvolatile memory from a manufacturer code, a model code, and a recorder specific number is stored.

[0050] It is judged whether it progressed to Step 27 and the record command of data came from the host computer via buffer control and an interface circuitry. If it comes, the data which progresses to Step 28 and is sent from a host computer will once be stored in a buffer memory via buffer control and an interface circuitry, it will send to a drive via buffer control and an interface circuitry, and a drive will write data in an optical disc.

[0051]Progressing to Step 29, CPU reads a RID code from nonvolatile memory, progresses to Step 30, sends a RID code to a drive, by drive, writes a RID code in the prescribed area of an optical disc, and ends processing.

[0052]Thus, since generating of a random number is suspended and the value at that time is determined as a recorder specific number when an eject button is first pushed after the power supply ON, or when an optical disc is inserted in the beginning, Whenever [ the ] it calls it the depression of an eject button, and the inserting operation of an optical disc, by the artificial operation from which timing differs, it can decide on random number generation time, the recorder specific number to an optical disc can be changed each time, and random nature of a RID code can be ensured.

[0053]Next, the CD R/RW disk device of other embodiments of this invention is explained. <u>Drawing 5</u> is a block diagram showing the composition of the CD R/RW disk device of other embodiments of this invention, gives identical codes to the portion which is common in <u>drawing 1</u>, and omits that explanation. A random number generation part is not provided in CPU11 of this CD R/RW disk device, but CPU11 obtains the temporal data generated by the real time timer 2a of the host computer 2, and determines that temporal data as a recorder specific number.

[0054]Namely, the above-mentioned CPU11, buffer control and an interface circuitry 12, and the nonvolatile memory 14. The function of the real-time-information acquisition means which acquires the real time information generated with the above-mentioned host computer is achieved. The function of a device-identification-information recording device in which the above-mentioned CPU11, the nonvolatile

memory 14, and the drive 10 record the real time information acquired by the real-time-information acquisition means on the above-mentioned optical disc as device identification information of the device concerned is achieved.

[0055]The host computer 2 achieves the function which gives the temporal data which becomes a basis of the RID code to the CD R/RW disk device 1 in connection with this invention. That is, the host computer 2 searches for the real time information at the time of manufacture of the optical disk recording device which records data on an optical disk, or an inspection, and achieves the function which gives the real time information to an optical disk recording device as device identification information of an optical disk recording device. The function which adds the information which shows the factory place or inspecting place of the above-mentioned optical disk recording device to the above-mentioned device identification information is also achieved.

[0056]Next, the recording processing of the RID code to the optical disc in this CD R/RW disk device 1 is explained. For example, in the inspection process after manufacture of this CD R/RW disk device 1. At the time of the inspection of the CD R/RW disk device 1 which connected the host computer 2. The temporal data generated in the real time timer 2a is made into the recorder specific number of the CD R/RW disk device 1, the RID code which consists of the recorder specific number, manufacturer code, and model code is created, and it transmits to the CD R/RW disk device 1.

[0057]CPU11 of the CD R/RW disk device 1 will memorize the RID code to the nonvolatile memory 14, if the RID code based on the temporal data generated in the real time timer 2a of the host computer 2 via buffer control and the interface circuitry 12 is acquired.

(0058)Drawing 6 is a figure showing an example of the format of a RID code based on real time data. This RID code stores the recorder specific number set to 17-112 of the last from the real time data of the time second at the time of an inspection in the model code set to 11-13 of a head from a machine type number and years in manufacturer codes, such as a manufacturer name and a production-line name, the following 14-16, respectively.

[0059]Thus, can give easily the RID code which is the identification information of the device concerned to a CD R/RW disk device using a host computer, and since the RID code is not a serial number. To a CD R/RW disk device, a special device cannot be used by a manufacturing process, but the complicatedness on the production control at the time of manufacture can be canceled. When giving the RID code to a CD R/RW disk device simultaneously at two or more places at the time of manufacture, what gives the same RID code can be prevented.

[0060]In this way, the CD R/RW disk device I writes in the RID code memorized by the nonvolatile memory 14 as it is at the time of the data recording over an optical disc. Therefore, CPU of a CD R/RW disk device can reduce complicated processing in which a random number determines a recorder specific number each time.

[0061]Next, since the storage location of a RID code is easily known if a RID code is memorized to the nonvolatile memory 14 made to mount independently on PCB like the above-mentioned CD R/RW disk device 1, there is a possibility that a RID code may be altered unjustly or it may be removed. Then, it is good for the storage location of a RID code to make visual recognition impossible from the exterior. [0062]Drawing 7 is a block diagram when the nonvolatile memory which stores a RID code in the inside of CPU is built in. As shown in the figure, the core based CPU 20 and the nonvolatile memory 21 are built in the inside of CPU II, and the RID code based on the random number generated by the core based CPU 20 is stored in the nonvolatile memory 21.

[0063] For example, the core based CPU 20 will start generating of a random number, if a power supply is turned ON, and it points to the start of initializing operation to the drive 10, and the drive 10 starts initializing operation, such as rotation of the optical disc 15, lighting of the laser beam of an optical

pickup, and lock on of a servo.

[0064] When the core based CPU 20 will supervise operation of the drive 10 and it will be in the ready state [ as opposed to the optical disc 15 in the drive 10 / of data / ready state / record and playback ], Generating of a random number is suspended, the value obtained at the time of the stop is determined as a recorder specific number, and a manufacturer code, a model code, and the RID code that consists of recorder specific numbers are stored in the nonvolatile memory 21.

[0065] Then, when the record command of data comes from the host computer 2 via buffer control and the interface circuitry 12. The data sent from the host computer 2 is once stored in the buffer memory 13 via buffer control and the interface circuitry 12, it sends to the drive 10 via buffer control and the interface circuitry 12, and the drive 10 writes data in the optical disc 15.

[0066] And the core based CPU 20 reads a RID code from the nonvolatile memory 21, sends a RID code to the drive 10, and writes a RID code in the prescribed area of the optical disc 15 by the drive 10. [0067] Thus, since the nonvolatile memory which stores a RID code was built in CPU which manages control of the whole device, the storage location of a RID code can be made hard to recognize from the outside, and it can avoid changing a RID code unjustly. Therefore, the validity of the work which specifies the recorder of a copying illegally illegally agency using a RID code can be maintained. [0068]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to the grant method of device identification information for the optical disk recording device and optical disk recording device by this invention, a special device cannot be used by a manufacturing process, but the device identification information which does not need the complicated management at the time of manufacture can be recorded.

[Translation done.]

## CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] An optical disk recording device which connects a host computer and records data to an optical disc based on directions from the host computer, comprising:

A random number generation means to generate a random number.

A device-identification-information determination means to determine a random number generated by this means as identification information of the device concerned.

A device identification information recording device which records device identification information determined by this means on said optical disc.

[Claim 2] In the optical disk recording device according to claim 1, said device-identification-information determination means. An optical disk recording device being a means to determine a random number which was made to start generating of a random number of said random number generation means with powering on, made suspend generating of a random number of said random number generation means when performing prescribed operation by external operation, and was obtained at the time of this stop as device identification information.

[Claim 3] An optical disk recording device characterized by said prescribed operation being the disk discharging operation first performed after powering on in the optical disk recording device according to claim 2.

[Claim 4] An optical disk recording device characterized by said prescribed operation being the disk insertion operation first performed after powering on in the optical disk recording device according to claim 2.

[Claim 5] An optical disk recording device which connects a host computer and records data to an optical disc based on directions from the host computer, comprising:

A real-time-information acquisition means which acquires real time information generated with said host computer.

A device-identification-information memory measure which memorizes real time information acquired by this means as device identification information of the device concerned.

A device-identification-information recording device which records device identification information memorized by this means on said optical disc.

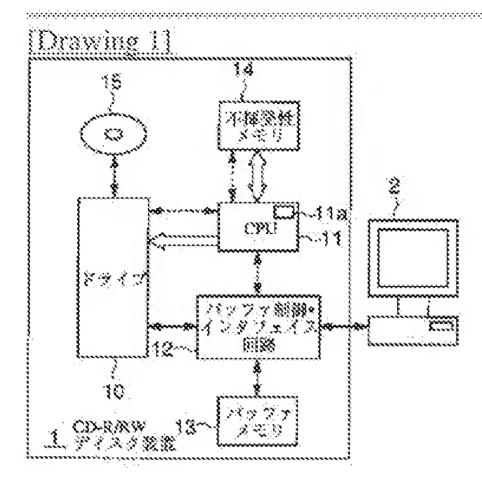
[Claim 6] An optical disk recording device making said device-identification-information memory measure build in a central processing part which controls the whole device concerned in the optical disk recording device according to any one of claims 1 to 5.

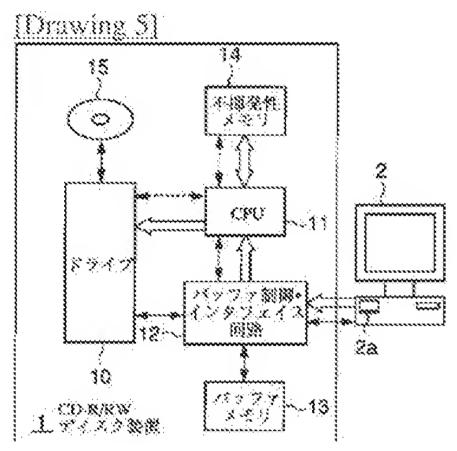
[Claim 7] A grant method of device identification information for an optical disk recording device searching for real time information at the time of manufacture of an optical disk recording device which records data on an optical disc, or an inspection, and giving the real time information to said optical disk recording device as device identification information of said optical disk recording device.

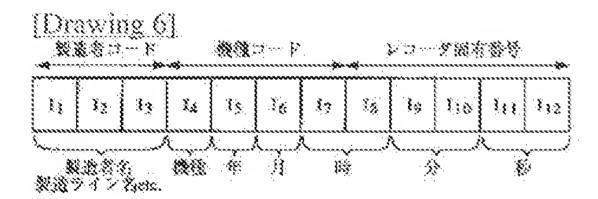
[Claim 8] A grant method of device identification information for an optical disk recording device adding information which shows a factory place or an inspecting place of said optical disk recording device to said device identification information in a grant method of device identification information for the optical disk recording device according to claim 7.

[Translation done.]

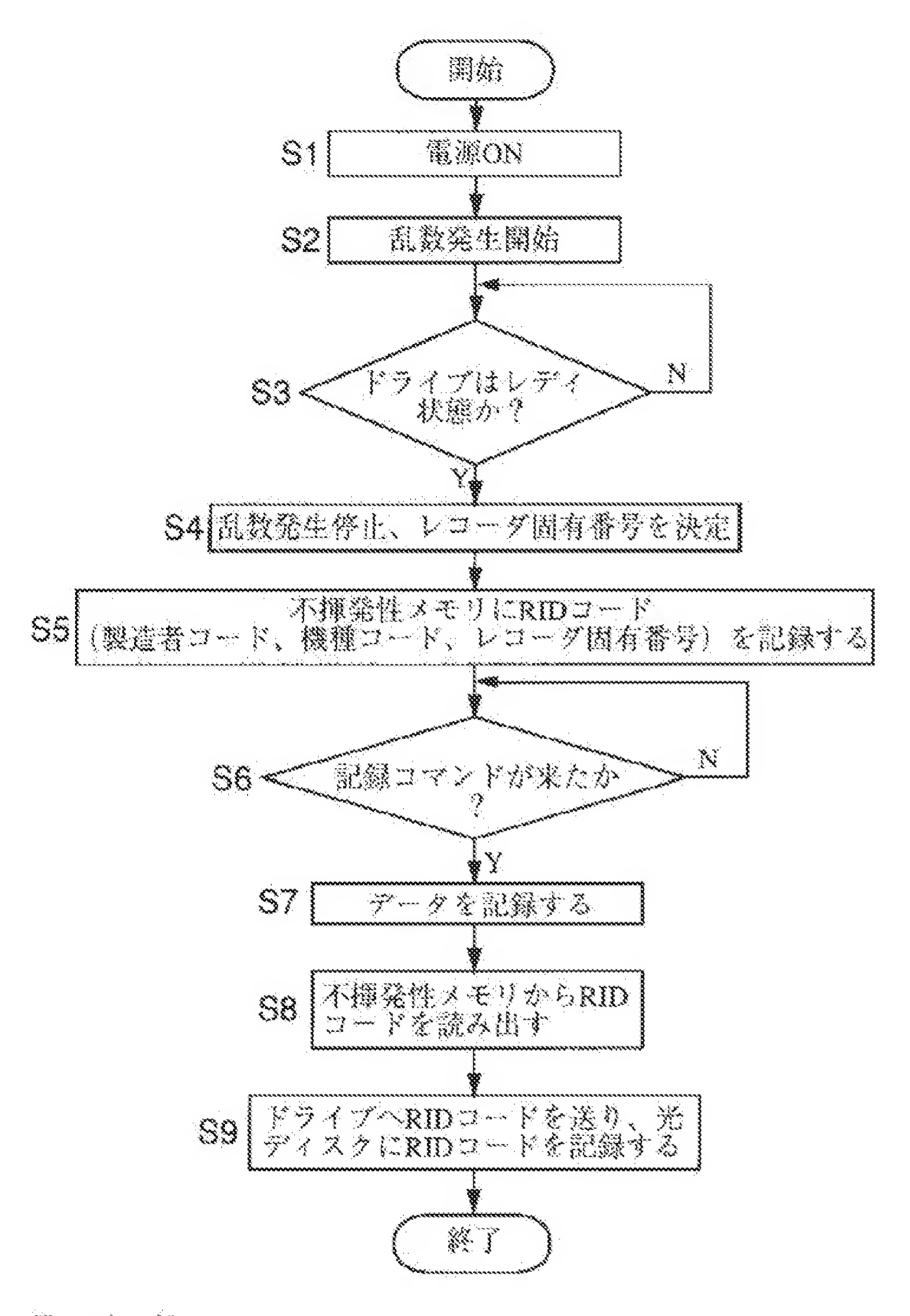
## DRAWINGS



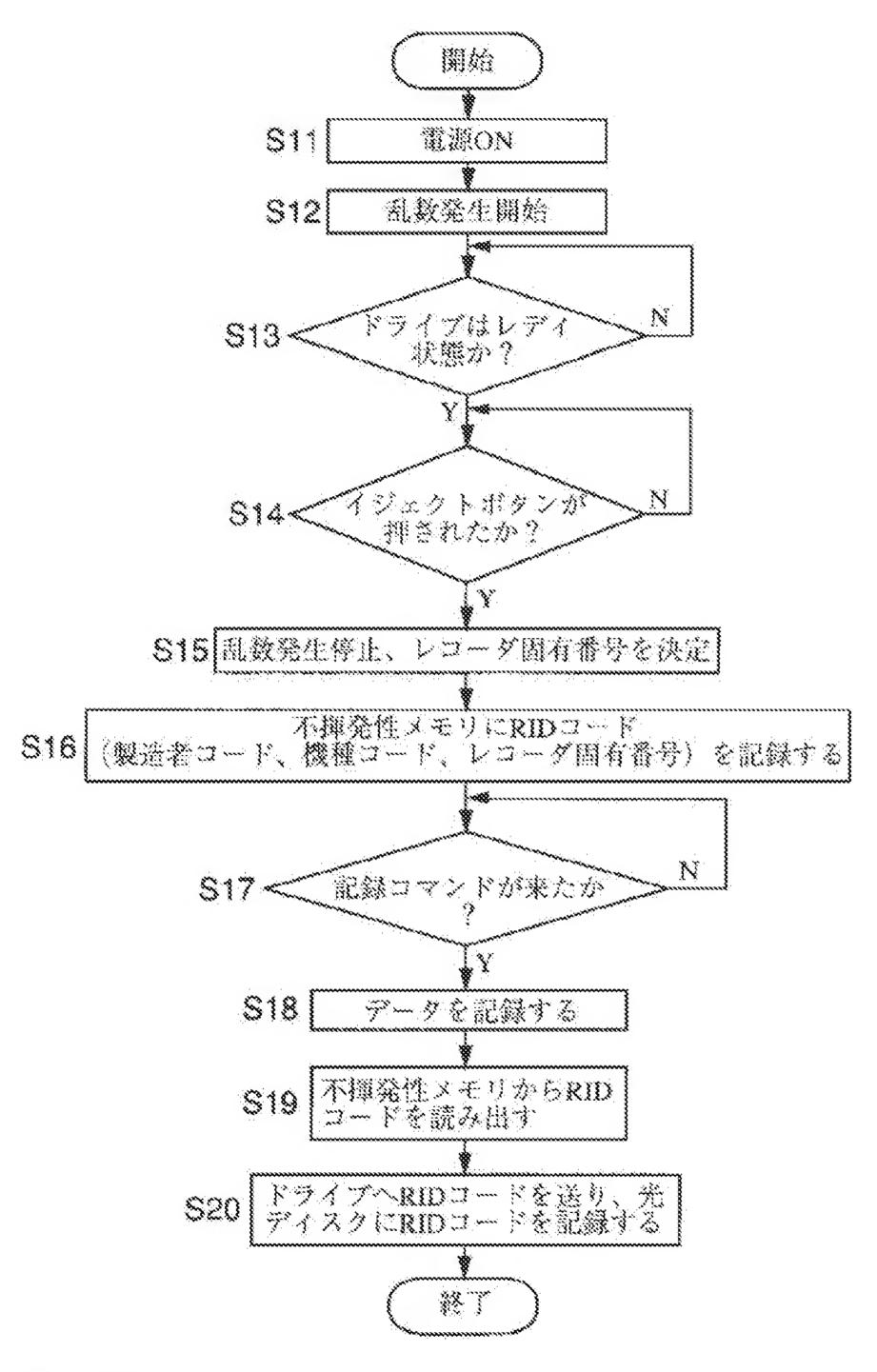




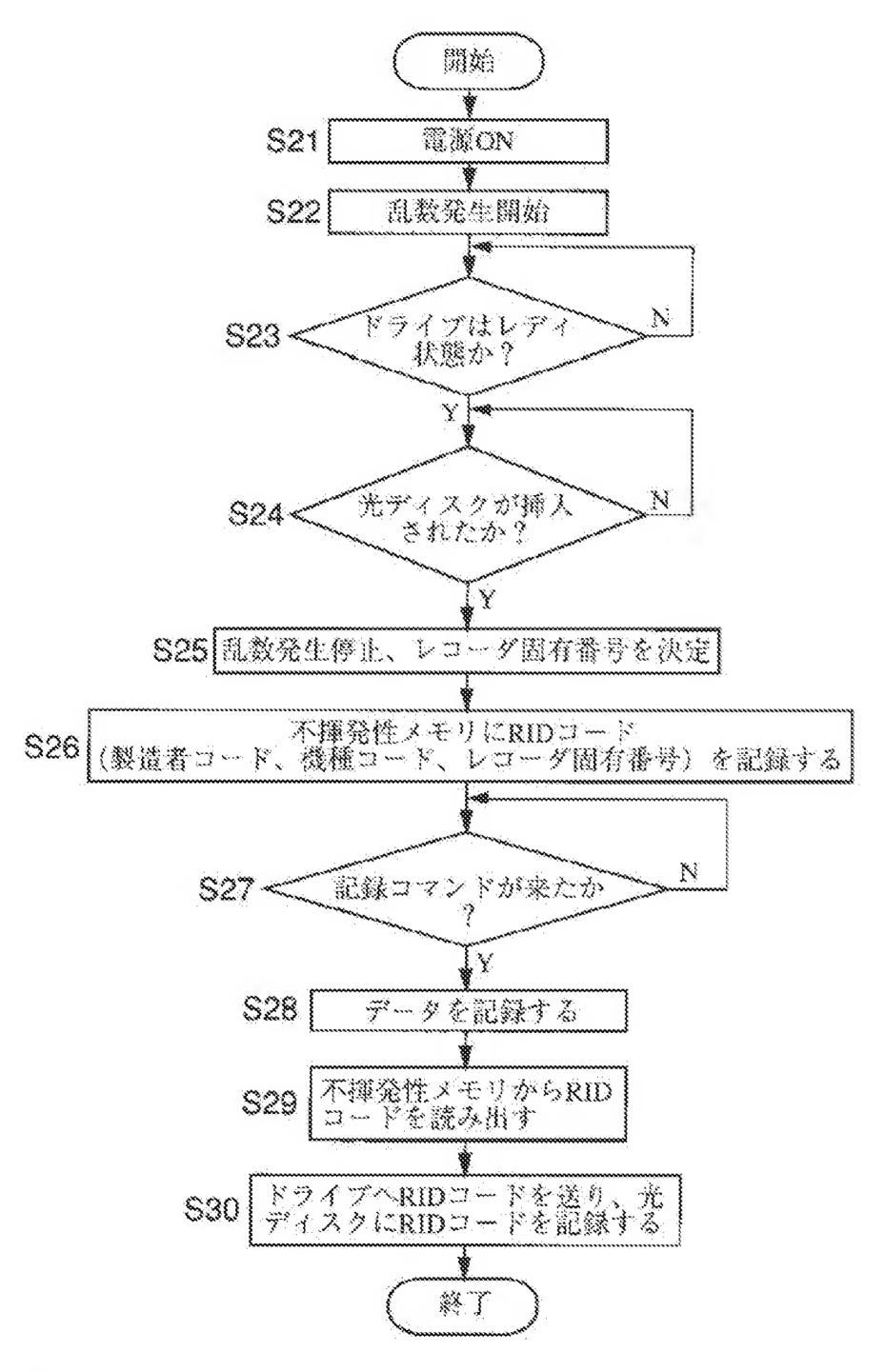
(Orawing 2)



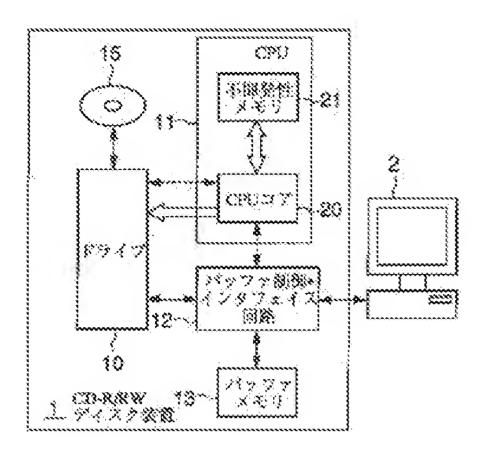
[Drawing 3]



(Drawing 4)



[Drawing ?]



[Translation done.]